The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Lingah	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas	
„ Bunder Abbas		„ Muscat	
„ Lingah		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sandess, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 10th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Canwar	15	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	31
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Canwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Matthews will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry and Vingoria on the voyage.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

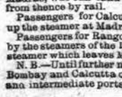
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1868.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government),—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Gorai	Uolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 8
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

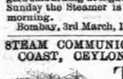
The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Uolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Uolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

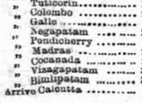
Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Ratnaghery.	Vingoria.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDRABAD to sail about 6th April.



THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DERBYSHIRE," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship *Derbyshire*.

Bombay, 9th March 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.
Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested, Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of new dyes on application.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

CAUTION.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dosen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks'		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Chancellor and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Belt	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM.'

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted		4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, inst. at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving Accounts showing the progress made in the liquidation of the Company's affairs.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of TWO HUNDRED RUPEES per SHARE, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th March, on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

WINDING UP.
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR-OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs. Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected Goods which he has in stock as described below:—

ORGANS.—Magnificent Self-Acting Organs, also a few Hand Organs. The Self-Acting Organs play several Indian Airs, besides Orchestrial Music.

PIANOS.—Drawing Room Grand Tone Pianos by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. Solid American Walnut.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Of great variety, playing the most popular English, Foreign, and Indian Airs.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, comprising FLOWER VASES. BOUQUET-HOLDERS. &c. &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, suitable for Travellers and the Toilette. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

WALL PAPERS, and BORDERS to match, in great variety.

GOLD BEADINGS, for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH and COUNTRY-MADE TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS to match, also COUNTERPANES. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs. 5 per ounce.

A considerable Discount allowed to Wholesale Purchasers and Medical Practitioners. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—HAVANNA CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each. PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS in boxes of 250 each. TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS Nos. 1 and 2.

TOBACCO.—THOMAS BEAR'S LATAKIA, IMPERIAL, BIRD'S-EYE, SMOKING MIXTURE, &c. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS—

Westphalian Hams.	Double Gloster Cheese.
Prime York „	Stilton „
Wiltshire Bacon.	Cheddar „
Brunswick Sausages.	Cheshire „

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE—Just imported direct from Oporto, a consignment of excellent old PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per dozen, or Rs. 2-8 per bottle, for *cash only.*

Shortly expected best Madeira, Claret and Sherry.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE OF SALE:—Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the 20th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamers *Jhelum, Indus, Soane, Gogra,* and *Ooborah,* with Barges, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Stores, Fuel, and Landed Property of the above Company on the River Indus and at Kurrachee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in Kurrachee, at the Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May 1868.

Further particulars of sale will appear in future Advertisements. FRANKLIN FOX,
Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators,
Oriental Inland Steam Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).

Kurrachee, 4th March 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distauce from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received direct by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE INDIAN, PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to conduct the following business:—

1. To receive the Account of the liquidation for the year ending 29th February 1868, and the Liquidators' Report.

2. To receive Mr. R. B. Bendir's resignation of the Office of Liquidator, and to pass a Resolution to fill up the vacancy, or such other Resolution as may be deemed advisable.

Copies of the Liquidators' Report may be obtained by Shareholders upon application at the Office, and Copies of the Statement of Accounts on and after the 23rd instant, or sooner if possible.

P. E. BENDIR, Liquidator,

Bombay, 6th March 1868.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MR. DAVE CARSON, after a successful tour through England and America, begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends, and the public in general, that he has once again returned to this City, and has brough with him a first-class Troupe of renowned and talented Vocal and Instrumental Artists, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. W. Burton, the celebrated Baritone of the principal Concerts of England and America.

Mr. R. H. Romer, Pianist, Member of the Royal Academy of Music, London.

Mr. W. C. Parker, Primo Violinist of the Royal Society of Musicians, London.

Mr. G. Southam, Alto and Burlesque Prima Donna, Member of the Orpheus Glee Union, London.

Mr. S. Hereberte, Primo Tenor and Violin Secondo, from the principal Concerts of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The only and original DAVE CARSON, from the Opera D'Afrique, Abyssinia.

And other talented auxiliaries.

From the above list of names it can be seen that neither time, trouble, nor expense, have been spared in collecting together the best Star Artists of England and America, each Member of the Troupe being an acknowledged Artist of considerable merit. Mr. DAVE CARSON is thus enabled to give a series of his unique Entertainments on a scale such as, he fully believes, has never before been attempted in this country.

The large assortment of New and Original Music that he has brought with him is of such a description as will enable him to give a far more varied Programme than heretofore.

Several pieces will be introduced for the first time, having been composed and arranged expressly for this Troupe.

The Programme will include during the season the latest Novelties, amongst which will be enumerated—

BURLESQUE OPERAS,
ORIGINAL QUARTETTES,
NEW JOKES,
WITTY SAYINGS,
LOCAL SKETCHES,
AND
HITS AT THE TIMES:
ALSO
ORIGINAL FUNNY ACTS,
COMIC PIECES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
AND
KHOOB THUTTA,
FROM
BABOO DAVEE KAR SEN.

It is with feelings of great pleasure that Mr. DAVE CARSON returns to the scenes of his former triumphs, and he trusts that the name he has gained, not only in Bombay but throughout all India, will be a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment he gives will be found in every way as complete as can possibly be desired.

Bus, Salaam.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET. an airy substantial BUNGALOW, situated in Camateepoora Bazaar Street, near the Byculla Hotel, with Stable attached. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places.

For Rent and further particulars apply to Messrs HEERALALL & Co,, at their Office No. 6 Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, with Testimonials, to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Surat, 1st March 1868.

WANTED, Cast Iron POSTS and CORBELS, Wrought Iron GIRDERS, TRUSSES, and PLATES for flooring; also Galvanized Corrugated IRON SHEETS. Apply to Mr. BAZONJEE MUNCHERJEE, Surveyor, New Sonapore Street, stating description, size, quantity, and price of each article.

Bombay, 7th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, amounting to Rs. 275 per SHARE, will be payable at the Office of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for the Liquidators, on and after the 5th March.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No, 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A.M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton	Qts. Pts.
Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do. „ „ 25 „ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do. „ „ 21 „ 11
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do. „ „ 18 „ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do. „ „ 16 „ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do. „ „ 15 „ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do. „ „ 13 „
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do. „ „ 20 „

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21

CHAMPAGNES.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36 Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„	31 „ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„	26 „ 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36 Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	31 „ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34 „ „
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„	26 „ „
Hock, „ Johanniseberger	„	36 „ „
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34 „ „
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„	26 „ „
„ „ Hochheimer, do.	„	23 „ „

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„	28
Hose, Sheets and Washers.	„	22
do „ 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„	22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„	22
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„	15
Marsala, Virgin	„	13
Madeira, East India	„	38

PORTS.

| |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 pr share
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 to 64 p. s.
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	100	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	100 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank.. ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
400,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,500,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d' Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	Nequot.
2,000,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
1,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Ba.	185 p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
				National Bank of India	199
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
7,000,000	200	2,000	....	Royal Bank of India	84 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,300 per shar
240,000	2,500	2,500	23	d. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	675 per share
350,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,325 per share
140,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,990 per share
150,000	50	500	.....	Virgus Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	129 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10.00	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	650 per share
1,480,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co...	575 per share.
1,980,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70-sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	170 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	580 per share
....	2,000	1,300	24 p.	Port Canning.. ..	935
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	960

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 13/16 to 1d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do. ..	2s. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta...	At sight	990.
Do.	30 days' sight..	991.
Do.	60 Do. do...	99.
China..	60 ays' sight ...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 percent.
Mercantile Bills.. ..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ,, ,,	1835-36	90½
,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1836-37	106
Five per cents. Public Works Loan	1864-65	103½
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	110½
Municipal 5 per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.,

Sovereigns each	.. ..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes ..	.. ..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. ..	,, 225
Carolus	.. ..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	.. ..	,, 220
German Crowns	.. ..	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces ..	.. ..	,, 203
Bar Silver	.. ..	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. ..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	.. ..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH MARCH, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Comrawuttee ..	Old ..	..	150 to 155
Akote	.. ..	..	
Khandeish ..	.. ..	..	145 to 150
Barsee	.. ..	..	
Dhollera	.. ..	..	165 to 170
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	165 to 170
Veeravul	.. ..	..	130 to 135
Vingoria	.. ..	..	159 to 165
Compta	.. ..	..	160 to 165
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	175 to 180
Comrawuttee ..	New ..	..	183 to 187
Akote	.. ..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	195 to 205
Dhollera	.. ..	..	190 to 195
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	
Ready Sales...	...	...	700 Candies.
For delivery	...	...	1,500 ,,
Market dull.			

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, MARCH 4.

Government Securities.—No business reported in 4 per cents. Public Works 5 per cents were bought, for an order, at Rs. 5-8 premium. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were likewise bought for investment orders at Rs. 7-0, 7-2 and 7-4 premium. 5½ per cents sold at as. 12-0 and 12-2 premium. Some small lots of 15 years' Debentures sold as 8a. 9-0 premium.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures were purchased, for three or four orders, at Rs. 4-12 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were in demand at yesterday's quotation, at which only one share was procurable; several orders were executed at Rs. 1,765.

A sale of Equitable Coal Co.,s shares was made at Rs.190, exclusive of dividend.

About 100 shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills Co. changed hands at Rs. 310 each.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co.'s shares were purchased, for orders, at Rs. 381 and 382½, the call being paid up.

A heavy transaction took place in Victoria Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 30 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Drummond, Lieutenant, Khandeish, Police, on sick certificate from Dhurumgaum.

Stewart, Major, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Webbe, Surgeon, 23rd Fusiliers, to go to England with Regiments, from Poona.

West, Staff Assistant Surgeon, to go to England with Regiments, from Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..	.. ..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
,, Liverpool.. ..	.. ..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route ..	.. ..	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 10	H. M. Jumna (s).	Pickard.....	Suez, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 10	Heide.....	Dunberg	Falmouth.
	Eudora	Knight	Akyab.
	Windsor Castle ..	Pryce.....	London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer *Comorin*, Taunton, to Kurrachee.

Steamer *Nada*, Colliver, to Annesley Bay.

Ship *Quorn*, Rico, to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona he Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Poona on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Bangkir Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China			
Ceylon			
Penang	15th and 30th,	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure,
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope..			
Mauritius	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat			
Persian Gulf	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Bussorah			
Ingdad			
Almagherry			
Viagoorla			
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cananore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	18 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,, 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,, 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,, 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, few tierces very best INDIAN MESS BEEF, YORK HAMS, and GLOSTER CHEESE. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-2½. Age 5 years, Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS,—owner going home. Apply to ALLI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

JUST LANDED EX "MONTROSE."—FOR SALE, a full size BILLIARD TABLE, of solid Mahogany, by Thurston, with Slate Bed, Cloth, Billiard Balls, Cues, Rests, Marking Board, &c., complete. Sets of single HARNESS plated on German Silver. Double-barrel RIFLES by "Reilly," of Oxford Street, in cases complete. Apply to NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road, Byculla.

Bombay, 10th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MOULIN," Captain J. BALLANTYNE, from Mauritius, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain J. BALLANTYNE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Statement of Invoice, Weight, and Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co., Agents Ship *Moulin*.

Bombay, 10th March 1868.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor to the Liquid Extract, is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.'s Medical Circular. English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Wrate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Good French Kid Gloves .... Rs. 2-4
,, the best made... ,, 3-0
,, ,, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light coloured Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

28, MEADOW STREET, 10TH MARCH 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

TERMS—CASH.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis).—Prepared strictly according to the instructions of Baron Liebig from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietitic restorative hitherto introduced.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anti-scorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by every Overland Mail in

	Cash.	Credit.
Bottles at per oz.....Rs.	1 8	Rs. 1 12
,, per lb. ..... ,,	18 0	,, 22 0

(The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Bombay and Poona.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway,
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsir Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday Evening.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY the 11th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission to Girls' Schools on the same conditions as those stated above.

N.B.—Children must be accompanied by their Masters or other responsible persons. No Children under 8 years of age can be admitted.

MONDAY from 3 to 7 P.M. Admission Rs. 2. Children half price; or by Season Ticket. *A Band will play.*

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, from 3 to 6-30 P.M. Admission Re. 1. Children half price; or by Season Ticket.

THURSDAY from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission Re. 1; or by Season Ticket. From 3 to 6-30 P.M. FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY. Admission Rs. 1, Children half price.

FRIDAY, from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission Rs. 1, from 3 to 7 P.M. *Last day for a Band.* Admission Rs. 2, Children half price, or by Season Ticket.

J. GRIFFITHS, Hon. Secretary.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 7th March 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

THE history of Indian Finance is such a palpable history of blundering and incompetency, that one cannot find fault with the spirit which has prompted the British Indian Association of Calcutta to come forward with a Holloway's pill for the purpose of protecting India against the imbecility of its fiscal authorities throughout all time. Since Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing brought the revenue and expenditure of the country into something like order, and laid the basis for progressive reform, if their successors had only been men, in the one case above crotchets, and in the other case above mediocrity, and possessing a knowledge of the people; we have had nothing but a succession of costly failures, bringing the Government into disrepute, and spreading disaffection throughout the length and breadth of the land. The errors of Sir John Lawrence's policy with reference to our North-western frontier are errors beyond the apprehension of the mass of the people; and with the class capable of considering them, the policy of activity or inactivity is fairly a matter of opinion and argument. They are not so immediately dangerous therefore as the successive futile experiments of Finance Ministers to tax the country, nor so immediately dangerous as that single master-piece of injudiciousness and mediocrity which will link Mr. Massey's name—not to its credit—with the history of India for ever—the License Tax. If Mr. Massey, in his final Indian Budget, shows himself capable of taking a comprehensive and bold view of his duty as Minister of Finance, and of the position and wants of the country, he will redeem his official memory from the stain which his last two budgets have affixed to it and justify the over-bold conception of an English Cabinet that it was perfectly possible to convert a third-rate historian into a first-class financier. Mr. Massey, it must be owned, was not a man of crotchets as Sir Charles Trevelyan was; he had simply everything to learn. His first budget was, after a year's residence in, and study of, the country, a confession of sheer ignorance and inability; merely preserving the erroneous *status quo* in which Sir Charles Trevelyan's fiscal whims, and Sir Charles Wood's cancelment of a portion thereof, had left the country. His second budget was a practical application to the Empire of his inexperience and want of knowledge, and that in a manner which excited the keenest bitterness and sense of injustice from one end of the Empire to the other. With these facts still rankling in the public mind, the Calcutta Association, in order to supplement the ignorance of the Finance Ministers that England sends out, proposes the "establishment of a consultative council, sufficiently numerous, and composed of competent native and European gentlemen drawn from all parts of the Empire, and nominated by Government for the purpose of advising the Governor General on financial measures." The population of India is composed of so great a variety of races, and the circumstances and condition of one part of the country differ so widely from those of another, that the advantages which such a council is supposed to offer are, accuracy of information regarding the fiscal capabilities of the various provinces; the special taxes that would be peculiarly suited for each, so as to bring in the greatest return to the Exchequer, and by their adaptation to the habits of the people, cause the least dissatisfaction. A council or committee, or mixed body of European and native gentlemen, who will cater enthusiastically and thoroughly for materials for the guidance of a Finance Minister, would be a very valuable body of men, and their labours, if not obtrusive and troublesome, would, no doubt, be duly appreciated by any ignorant or lazy Minister of Finance. But it is obvious at a glance that the suggestion fails in consequence of the very magnitude of the country and the disparity of the social life and habits of its several races, or prevailing in its several provinces. A great central consultative council could not be got together "from all parts of the Empire" in such numbers as to make it a really representative body—if that is what is intended—and it would naturally, under the weight of the task upon its shoulders, break down into a number of district sub-committees, each having the special duty allotted to it of devising the best means of taxation within the province, or among the sect or race, with which it was acquainted. At any rate this would be the only means of making the work of a "consultative council" thorough and effectual. And a Board, as seems to be implied, sitting in Calcutta, like the Calcutta Board of Revenue, with the view of offering advice to Government, would, except under the machinery of a whole host of provincial sub-committees, be a complete farce. It is obvious that the whole value of a consultative council lies in the fact that its members should advise in reference to districts only with which they are personally acquainted; and it follows, therefore, that instead of having one council there should be many scattered over the Empire—if the assu[illegible] granted that it is desirable to have su[illegible]ls at th[illegible]

Supposing—of which [illegible] be no doubt—that it would be desi[illegible] have a great central council for the [illegible] of India, why should not the Viceregal [illegible] be adapted to the end contemplated by [illegible]cutta memorialists? Why should [illegible] strengthened and enlarged, and made [illegible]roughly representative, raising it, in [illegible] the dignity of an Indian Parliament? [illegible] representative institution, it is, at prese[illegible] re cipher and a sham. If knowledge [illegible]ghtenment is wanted regarding the c[illegible] and people, a thoroughly representative [illegible]gal assembly would supply it; and th[illegible] opinion and public life that would be [illegible]ngendered in India—opening to natives [illegible]best arena of political life and popular [illegible]ould be an incalculable gain as regard[illegible]ucation and advancement of the mass[illegible]iceregal veto would be an ample check o[illegible]ors or wardness of such an assemb[illegible] the powerful executive which must in[illegible]lie in the Queen's representative her[illegible] sufficiently guarantee the carrying on [illegible] business of the Empire. This assem[illegible] must conness, does not grant assu[illegible] of any immunity from errors like [illegible]perpetrated by Mr. Massey last year, [illegible]ost implies in the present state of India [illegible]ablishment of a system of class-legislatio[illegible] by the rich will have it in their power to [illegible] their own legitimate burdens to the [illegible]ut, as the tendency of opinion now-a-[illegible]rowing in favour of levying special taxe[illegible]ial places, it would after a time, if its [illegible] were well selected, furnish a healthy inst[illegible] criticism on the annual budgets.

Against this proposal, there[illegible]more reasonable offset of enlarging t[illegible]rs of the local Legislative Councils, whic[illegible] of course take the place of the district [illegible]tees into which the consultative council o[illegible]cutta Association would unavoidably bre[illegible]. If the power is bestowed on the local[illegible]tures of devising their own scheme of ta[illegible]e whole object of the Calcutta Associatio[illegible], practically, be attained. There would [illegible]uropean members of Government, trained[illegible] the district and thoroughly versant i[illegible]ndition and affairs; the outside comme[illegible]embers who ought to be considerably a[illegible]; and there are the native members w[illegible]ld also be increased, as being able [illegible] the wants, wishes, and capabiliti[illegible] their own communities for taxatio[illegible]re the legislature of which they are uni[illegible] local councils, invested with the pow[illegible]axing within their own districts would [illegible]abled to do all that the consultative councils could possibly accomplish. If any association or body of public-spirited men chose to combine to sift and criticize the financial policy of the local legislatures, they could bring their influence to bear on Government without the necessity of endowing them with official standing. All that they ought to require is that the financial measures of Government should not be hurried through with a haste amounting to secresy; and on one publicity and time for discussion being assured, it lies with themselves, through their own agencies and instrumentalities, to find the means of exposing any fallacy or error lying in the proposals of Government. The very function of a British Indian Association ought to be, by the thoroughness of its means of getting at facts within its own district, at once to overwhelm Government with a demonstration of error, when Government does commit itself to an erroneous line of policy, or to operate upon the opinion of Government on any question in which the public interests are involved. Let such and kindred Associations throughout India voluntarily set themselves to the task of amassing facts, on their own account, as any association of Englishmen at home would do, and they need not despair of acting ultimately with success, both on the opinion of Government and the public. Spontaneous action is the healthier, and will be more productive of benefits in the end.

WE hear from Rajpootana that the Maharajah of Jodhpore has appointed Mirza Abdoollah Khan, son of the late Hajee Mahomed Khan, Prime Minister in the room of his late father. On 15th February a grand durbar was held at Jodhpore, presided over by His Highness, on which occasion the "seal of the State" was consigned to the young Mirza as a special sign of confidence. In addition, the title of Nawab was conferred on the new Prime Minister, and a khilut, comprising of a necklace of pearls, a surpaich, &c., granted to him. The ageer of 12,000 rupees per annum, which his father enjoyed, was also ceded to him in perpetuity. However, the post has been conferred on the young Abdoollah Khan nominally till he attains the age of puberty, and Hadjee Mahomed Abdoorrazak Khan, brother of the late Hajee, will carry on the duties in the name of his nephew till that period.

AN entertainment was given on the 13th ultimo by His Highness Nawab Sekunder Begum, K.C.S.I., to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, the Political Agent at Bhopal, and other European officials of Saugor, Mhow, Hoshungabad, and Goonah. The Motee Mohull, the Kotee of Jehangeerabad, and the garden of Farhut Afza, were tastefully decorated and embellished, and illuminations and fireworks took place in those beautiful buildings at night. Entertainments like these are, we believe, occasionally given by the Begum of Bhopal.

DURING the recent visit of Sir Donald McLeod, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, to Bahawulpore, His Honor, we hear, ordered the Political Agent at Bahawulpore to release the Dawoodpotras, the old and once formidable rebels of the State, from the fort of Dillawur, where they were confined. Orders were also given by His Honor to confer jageers on these Daoodpotras in the vicinity of Bahawulpore for their future maintenance and support. It will thus appear that there is no fear now of a *future* revolt or insurrection at Bahawulpore, which has so long been the scene of anarchy and bloodshed always headed by the Daoodpotras, a most warlike and infatuated tribe, now humbled completely.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore on the night of 15th ultimo married two wives—one of whom was the daughter of the Thakoor of Kaisroutee in Ulwur Native State, who was first betrothed to Maharajah Shew Dan Singh of Ulwur. The occasion was celebrated at Jeypore with great joy and festivities—the whole European officers and gentlemen of the station, and the officials of the State, partaking in it. The display was said to be "grand," the whole of His Highness' troops being reviewed, and illuminations and fireworks contributing to the display.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Lahore states :—"It is reported here that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will shortly pay a visit to Lahore, and after a short stay proceed to Peshawur, at which place (or some place adjacent) His Excellency, it is said, will hold an interview with Mahomed Azim Khan, the Cabul Ameer, and appoint for him the lac of rupees which his father, the late Dost Mahomed, used to receive from the British Government."

THE measure of success that has attended the Art-Exhibition will be understood when it is mentioned that up to yesterday about ten thousand people had visited it. Yesterday morning there were about two thousand children, from the different Christian and Parsee schools—but, strange to say, no Hindoo school was represented. They cheered lustily and clapped their hands as they went away, appearing immensely pleased. A number of girls' schools are going to visit the Exhibition to-day.

AFGHANISTAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

13th February.—The Ameer this day sent Sirdars Ghoolam Mahomed Khan and Abdool Kadir Khan to the house of Beebee Murwareed with a message from the Ameer asking her to advance a lac of rupees to him as loan for distributing the pay arrears of the troops. The lady was answered to the most degree[illegible] demand, dismissed the Sirdars who had taken the message to her with scorn and reproaches, and stated that since her son Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan separated from her she would not advance a single pice to Azim Khan. The Ameer was very much offended by the lady's evasive reply, but kept silence after exhibiting marks of displeasure and anger. It was reported in the Durbar to-day that as the Ameer had become over-suspicious of the character of his brother Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, he will adopt one of these two plans—either Mahomed Shereef Khan will have to swear on the Koran friendship and submission to Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, or will receive his banishment at once from Cabul. With the advice of Hafizjee and Kazee Moula Khan, who conversed with the Ameer on the subject of the Ghilzies for a long time this afternoon, the latter deputed his confidential agents to-day to some of the Ghilzie Sirdars to make negotiations of friendship with them on behalf of the Ameer. It was also this day that by the Ameer's orders the son and the son-in-law of Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan were put to confinement for their complication with Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, the rival brother of the Ameer at Cabul. Sirdar Mahomed Omer Khan, who had fallen into the displeasure of the Ameer Sahib for his friendship with Meer Akhor Madud Khan, now a refugee in the British territory, has also been reinstated to his post according to the recommendation of Beebee Murwareed.

14th February.—News was received by the Ameer from Turkistan to-day to the effect that Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan has been greatly assisted in his designs and undertakings in Bulkh and the adjacent places by Meer Sooltan Moorad Khan, who now accompanies the Sirdar in his tour. The Ameer also received letters, stating that there was nothing wanting now to establish permanently the authority of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan in the country, north of Bamian and south-west of Badakhshan, and that all the Meers, Sirdars, Khans, &c., with the general population of the country, had recognized in him their master and ruler. Yahya Khan, son of Sirdar Sooltan Jan, Nazir Hoosain Khan, Moostoufee Abdoorrazak Khan, and others, were present with the Ameer when these letters reached him. He turned towards them and said:—"It gives me the greatest pleasure to hear that Abdoorrahman Khan is now complete master of Turkistan, and that the people have submitted to him with due readiness. That I see the worthy son of my late brother in power is a matter of the highest satisfaction to myself, for it will eradicate all feelings of rivalry and, in consequence, of hostility from amongst us, and will cause to prevail general peace in the kingdom. Should the Ameer Shere Alli Khan now cease his hostile intentions and give up his warlike proceedings against Gandamak, &c., perfect calm after a tempest of long duration will prevail in the whole of Afghanistan. But the latter object will, I am sure, never be attained. Afsul Khan died longing for peace, and Shere Ally did not accept the negotiations." The Sirdars unanimously approved of the Ameer's valuable speech. The Ameer then went to read prayers in Musjidi Shahee in company with these Sirdars, as it was Friday. Corn has become dear at Cabul from incessant falls of snow.

15th February.—A Kazullash, the perpetrator of a murder, was brought to the Ameer to-day. As the latter wishes to get money some way or another, he ordered a fine of two thousand rupees to be paid by the criminal, who should be released after realization of the money. As the man had no money at the time, he was released on bail. The following petition was received by the Ameer to-day from Sirdar Nasroollah Khan, Governor of Jellalabad:—"Since the flight of Meer Akhor Madud Khan, Sekunder Khan Shinwaree, Mahomed Gool, &c., from their way to Cabul, I had put to in confinement all the Ghilzies who had to come to Jellalabad on different businesses. The result of this seizure was the general rising up of their brethren and relatives on the hills, and raising disturbances which resulted in the great inconvenience of travellers through their districts. Finding that if kept in custody longer, still more damage to our frontier would be done by the Ghilzies, I have released them, and there is quiet now in consequence on the border. Sirdar Goolfiker Khan, brother of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, is on a tour realizing the revenue from the people." Meer Jehandar Shah, the ex-King of Budakhshan, who was defeated and reduced to straits by the late Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan, and after being dethroned by that Sirdar, had fled to Jellalabad by the Bajour route and sought protection at Cabul, was residing in the last named city till Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan left it for Turkistan. The Meer accompanied the Sirdar when his camp left for Turkistan, and is with him at Tukhta Pool still. A moorasilah, however, was received by the Ameer to-day on the subject of the

INTERESTING COTTON CASE.

(C. D. Leggatt, Appellant vs. *Cullianjee Ookerda, Respondent.)*

A RATHER interesting case has just been decided by the High Court with regard to a cotton contract. The original suit was at the instance of Cullianjee Ookerda, Holychuckla, against Clement Davidson Leggatt, cotton merchant, Bombay, and the plaintiff claimed damages for defendant's non-acceptance of cotton under a contract dated 23rd April 1866 for the purchase of 101 candies new Dhollera of the crop 1865-66 at Rs. 350 per candy, less the usual rebate delivery to be given and taken after examination between the 23rd April (date of contract) and 16th May 1866. The total amount of the price was Rs. 35,454-11-0, and a public auction by the plaintiff had yielded Rs. 29,226-11-6, having left a balance of Rs. 6,227-15-6 which with Rs. 180, surveyor's fees, made a total of Rs. 6,407.15.6 the amount of the sum claimed. Sir Joseph Arnould, before whom the case was first heard, showed that the contract price had been a top one not reached on any day between that of the contract and that of the auction, found in favour of the plaintiff on the principal issue—whether plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver cotton according to the terms of the contract;—that the sale had not been shown to be otherwise than *bona fide;* corrected an error in the claim to Rs. 4,957, and passed decree in favour of the plaintiff for that amount with costs. On this decision being given on 26th August last the defendant appealed to the High Court on the ground that the judgment of the learned Judge had been against the weight of the evidence, that plaintiff had not been ready and willing to deliver the cotton in terms of the contract, and that therefore the sum claimed was not due by the appellant.

The case was called before the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp on Friday, when Mr. White, instructed by Messrs. O. E. & F. S. Leathes, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Manisty, for the respondent.

Mr. White commented on the evidence and the decision under appeal at great length, showing that not only was the appellant's pocket at a risk, but the reputations of himself and three other gentlemen were at stake, so that he had been the more induced to undertake what was always a very onerous task,—to ask their Lordships to reconsider the evidence in the case, and upon that come to a conclusion against the finding of the Court below, and hold that the learned Judge had been in error. It was impossible to endorse the opinion that there had been any improper understanding amongst the three cotton surveyors, who all held respectable positions in Bombay; and unless they did so their Lordships could not support the previous decision. The learned Judge had noticed the conduct of defendant and many unimportant points in the case as bearing unfavourably against the appellant, but it seemed to have escaped his attention that there were several circumstances and events in the plaintiff's own conduct that showed he was not prepared to deliver the cotton: and this being so, and the defendant's evidence being uncontradicted, he submitted that the judgment had been ill-considered, and that this was a proper case for reversal with costs.

Mr. Marriott replied that the judgment had been given only after ten or eleven days consideration by the learned Judge, whose power of dealing with facts was well known and perfectly well admitted, who had had the opportunity of seeing the manner in which the witnesses gave their testimony, had also the benefit of a lengthened enquiry and a full consideration: and whose decision could not therefore be called hasty or ill-considered. He commented in strong terms on the evidence at length, and submitted that there had been a display of caste feeling which made the native surveyors over-fastidious in their survey: that the decision of the Judge in the lower Court was entitled to great consideration, and that this Court should agree in this case to confirm that judgment.

Mr. White replied at some length, and held that if there had been caste feeling alleged, in the second survey when the surveyor rejected the cotton offered the plaintiff should have called in Mr. Jardine, and proceeded with the survey; and that as the decision was against the evidence and reflected on the character of three young gentlemen, the verdict could not stand unless the Court thought these deserved the imputation cast upon them by the decision.

The hearing of the case lasted two days, and judgment was pronounced on Saturday afternoon.

The Chief Justice after a brief consultation proceeded to pass judgment, and in doing so said that the only question in this appeal was whether the plaintiff had been really willing to deliver cotton according to his contract;—for he agreed with a remark in the argument, that ability was not enough, but that the seller must show he was also ready and willing to deliver to the purchaser the cotton as provided for in the contract. But, bearing in mind that much depended on the nature of the transaction, the particular kinds of goods, and the circumstances of the selections, and that they must consider these matters before placing the Judgment of this Court against the decision of the learned judge who had had an opportunity of hearing all the evidence, he would first proceed to notice the points in the evidence and the deliverance thereon. First, it seemed that the plaintiff had commenced his case not in the order that it was natural to do so, but by calling James Jardine, from Finlay, Clark, and Company, a cotton selecter, who had had eighteen months' experience in Bombay and three and a half years' experience at home. It might be right to refer to this gentleman's evidence, seeing that he undoubtedly had at that time considerable experience, and that he appeared to have been entrusted by this well known firm with the selection of cotton to a great extent. Well, he had along with Mr. Thomson, not now in Bombay, surveyed a quantity of cotton belonging to the plaintiff at Colaba on the 6th June, and out of 160 bales had passed 140 as sufficient under the contract,—so that it seemed this cotton must have been very good indeed, for the proportions were very different from those on the previous surveys on 18th May and on 29th May. He said, too, that he knew Mr. Bickerdike, and that when that gentleman referred in his certificate to half the bales as being leafy, he (witness) did not think that what he had surveyed was the same—and from other parts of the evidence that certainly appeared to have been correct. This evidence thus showed that on 6th June the plaintiff had no doubt in his possession a quantity of cotton of such a quality as the purchaser under the contract would have been bound to take. But it did not show that it was in his possession on the 29th May, and that it could have been submitted to Mr. Hoyer, who had been acting in defendant's behalf, and the other gentlemen, and therefore it was of no value whatever;—because, if the plaintiff had agreed to change in the course of dealing, and had the new cotton coming down to Bombay, then the proof of this possession on the 29th of June had really no bearing on the issue which had been raised. Then, also, even supposing that the plaintiff had that cotton on the 29th June—if he had not given an opportunity to Mr. Hoyer or his surveyors to examine it and see if it could be passed in order to relieve him under the contract,—he did not think the plaintiff could avail himself of that cotton, with the view of showing that he was able, ready, and willing to execute the contract. In order to make the evidence of Mr. Jardine applicable to the case this must be brought in: but he would say no evidence on that point had been adduced. Then came the next witness, Mr. Bickerdike, who was a very important one. He had been for four years managing-assistant and cotton inspector in Bombay for the firm of Knoop and Co., and before that was for nine years in a cotton broker's office in Liverpool, and thus seemed on his own account to have been a gentleman of some considerable experience in the business. This witness said that at the inspection by him and Mr. Wilson on 18th May they examined about 300 bales and passed 140 of these as sufficient under the contract. Now this was a proportion little less than a half of what was good at the survey by Mr. Jardine; so that it came very probable to His Lordship's mind that the great portion of the bales that were submitted to Mr. Jardine could not have been submitted to Mr. Jardine as they were not on the ground, or else that were they on the ground, then the inference must be that the plaintiff did not think fit to submit them on the 18th May, but was endeavouring to pass off on the defendant the worst of the bales he had got, and was reserving the best for some other occasion. Then this witness had on 29th May been at the second survey of the bales formerly selected by sample, and he said:—

On the 29th May I and Mr. Wilson held a second survey at the same depot on bales we had formerly selected by sample. In some cases we actually saw the samples taken out of the bales. We thus examined from 20 to 35 bales out of those we had formerly selected. We were of opinion that about one-third of them were such as a purchaser would be bound to take. I explain the difference between the two surveys in this way. On the first occasion the survey was *exparte* and the samples were shown us by the native dealer's men, whilst on the second occasion the buyers were there and superintended the taking of samples. As to the other two-thirds were good in staple, but unequal in condi- some portions of the contents were more thers, one side (of the bales) producing the other a leafy sample, and were such ion, a buyer could reject. Plaintiff said on May in presence of Mr. Hoyer, that besides in godown, he had then on the green 500 Dholleras. Out of 500 bales of such re shown to me on 29th May, I think a he had gone through the pile of bales, might 3 110 candies such as he would be bound to the 29th May I remember defendant's chop to stamp some of the bales. Mr. Hoyer took rt in the survey. He was sometimes on the g after the sampling; sometimes he sat d examined the samples drawn on which he is opinion. After several of the bales had Ir. Hoyer objected to any more bales being stamped with his chop. After we had ascertained what the fair average was, we left off. When the purchaser attends he looks after the sampling and the stamping. Generally the purchaser's chop is used to stamp the bales.

Now, His Lordship said, remarks had been made by the counsel with regard to Mr. Hoyers behaviour, but it did not occur to him that Mr. Hoyer—considering that his surveyor was absent—was by looking to the samples and calling the attention of the surveyors to the samples, and probably also expressing an opinion, acting in such a way as would justify the inference, that there was any unfair dealing between him and the surveyors. No doubt Mr. Hoyer might have been glad not to have to complete the contract, and under the circumstance was looking very closely to the quality of the cotton offered him. That was quite natural under the circumstances; but he did not think one was justified in inferring from that, there was any unfair dealing on the part of Messrs. Bickerdike and Wilson, and that they were from caste feeling lending themselves to Mr. Hoyer and assisting him to get rid of the contract. That was a very serious imputation upon gentlemen carrying on business in Bombay, and occupying the position which he supposed these gentlemen held. This appeared to him a very important matter and one requiring some evidence to support it, and he thought this circumstance was not enough to justify the imputation on a gentleman involved in a bargain which was unfavourable at the time, and not only on him but on the two surveyors chosen by the plaintiff, that they would band themselves together in order to deal unfairly with a native seller. He thought a supposition of that kind ought not to be entertained without some further evidence to support it than what there appeared to him to be in this case. This witness had stated that "after several bales had been stamped Mr. Hoyer objected to any more being stamped with his chop." Now he thought that more use had been made of the conduct on the part of Mr. Hoyer in not allowing his chop to be used than was fairly justified. He thought it not impossible that Mr. Hoyer had felt anxious about what use might be made of his mark on the bales in the way of compelling him to accept the cotton—that it might lead to some difficulty with regard to the performance of the contract—and that he had felt he would not place himself in a position to have a portion forced on him, and so, for that reason might have been careful not to allow his chop to be used as it would have been on ordinary occasions. He thought too much weight had been attached to this gentleman's conduct in that respect, and that this observation might fairly be made—that his caution with regard to the chop being used appeared to have been justified by the manner in which it was used and the uses that it might be put to, and that possibly he was not unwise in his caution. The witness also said "Hoyer said if he could get cotton like that we were passing he was quite ready to take it." Now if he was telling the truth in this respect that was very important, and it became a material question—whether this gentleman, Bickerdike, was telling the truth, or if he had come to Court and was wilfully giving false evidence in the suit. If it were true it afforded some answer to the inference attempted to be drawn from some of the letters and the conduct of Mr. Hoyer. It was a circumstance in the case not to be left out of sight, and it would appear at that time whatever Mr. Hoyer might have refused or however unfavourable the contract might have been to him, still he felt—as probably any gentleman in his position would feel—that if the surveyors selected cotton and pronounced it such as he was bound to take under the contract he would have taken it—however much the disadvantages he would have borne them, would have felt bound to take the cotton and have no dispute. In short he did not see anything in the evidence to show that he was doing anything more than a reluctant purchaser might do who felt that he was bound to perform the contract, but would perform it if the other side also complied with the conditions and gave goods such as they were bound to give. Then this witness went on to say:—

I remember Mr. Wilson saying the samples produced on the 29th May were very different from those produced on 18th May or he would not have passed the 140 bales on the 18th. I did not notice that of the 140 bales stamped by us on 18th May some had been opened and sampled. Don't remember Mr. Hoyer saying so, nor what was his objection to his going on with the stamping. He did not object to the survey being continued; he said enough had been done to show what the average was, and that it was not such as he was bound to take. I think certainly Mr. Hoyer was justified in coming to the conclusion on the result of our survey that the cotton was not such as he was bound to take, and I think he was certainly not bound to go on examining any more. Hoyer and his men complained that the samples were being unfairly drawn by plaintiff's men, so all went upon the top to see that they were fairly drawn.

This would clearly show that the complaint made by the plaintiff was not well founded, and that Mr. Wilson and this gentleman were doing nothing which might be considered unfair. Thus the evidence of this gentleman amounted to this—that upon the 18th May, when he and Mr. Wilson examined the bales which were offered, they passed a considerable number and sufficient to fulfil the contract; and that upon the second examination the bales that were passed upon the former examination were not in accordance with the contract, and that too by the surveyor selected by the plaintiff himself:—and the question was, whether the Court could see ground for believing that Mr. Bickerdike was not telling the truth when he said that he believed some trick was played upon them by the native dealers in taking the samples from the bales, and that the examination which was made on 29th May was a fair and just one, and such as the parties ought to be governed by? Now there was no observation in the course of the judgment of the learned Judge as to anything in the manner in which this gentleman gave his evidence, that was to lead to the conclusion that he was not telling the truth, but he seemed to go on the grounds that he was and might be disposed to favour Mr. Hoyer against the native dealers, and that there was some communication between Mr. Hoyer and Mr. Wilson beforehand. Certainly he could not think this was enough to justify the Court in the conclusion that Mr. Bickerdike was not acting in this matter as an honourable man would act, and that he was not on 29th May giving what he believed to be a true report on the bales. The communication might have been a very innocent one, and he did not think that without any evidence they were justified in supposing it of such a nature as to induce Mr. Wilson to lend himself improperly to Mr. Hoyer's desire or design to get rid of the contract. He thought this was an imputation requiring something more to support it than the mere mention of the communication. Then it was said there was an improper understanding between them, because it was Mr. Wilson who stopped the use of the chop and that Mr. Wilson showed the samples to him during the survey; but it appeared to him these circumstances were too slight to justify the Court in coming to that conclusion: in fact it appeared to him much of the plaintiff's case might be characterized as surmise and supposition resting on slight circumstances, rather than bearing on the leading point—that it was necessary for the establishment of the plaintiff's case that he should show that he had intimated to the defendant he was able, ready, and willing to give him the goods under the contract? The Court could not proceed on supposition, but must consider this as the real question in the case: and with regard to that Mr. Bickerdike gave a negative answer, so that on it he could not say the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. His Lordship next reviewed the evidence of the plaintiff, and said that if he had not thought the result of the survey on the 29th May was unfair and unjust, it certainly occurred to his mind that the course for him to have taken was to submit the very same cotton to other surveyors as soon as possible so that he might have got a different opinion from that of the other two gentlemen. Or if he had still better cotton he might have shown it to them on that or the following day; and the circumstance that he did not adopt either of these courses was to his mind sufficient proof that he felt he could not contradict the decision, whilst looking to the plaintiff's own conduct gave him certainly less ground for the imputation against the others. In this case the Court must be guided probably more by the conduct of the parties than by what they said, and certainly the conduct of the plaintiff had not been that of a man who thought the cotton submitted at the first two surveys that with which he intended to complete the contract, was really proper cotton and such as the purchaser was bound to take. He thought that omission was very sufficient evidence, though the learned Judge who had decided the case did not appear at all to have considered that circumstance. After quoting further from the evidence of the plaintiff, which he regarded as very material in the case, His Lordship referred to the question, put by Mr. Marriott to Mr. Hoyer during his examination—"Did you go down on the 29th May with a pre-determination not to accept cotton"? The answer to this was stated by counsel not to have been given freely and not without considerable hesitation. Well true enough it might be there was some occasion for this being put to him in a direct way, but certainly it was rather strong, and one which from the evidence he was giving he was not at all likely to answer in the affirmative. Now that was the principal evidence in the case, and no doubt it was one in which the Court must feel a reluctance to overrule the decision of the Court below, which had had the benefit of seeing the witnesses and judging of their testimonies; and they must also bear in mind the principle which ought to guide the Court of Appeal—that they were not to deal with a case as if that were the first trial, but must be reasonably satisfied that the decision of the Court below was wrong. However, this case was somewhat peculiar, and perhaps one in which the Court of Appeal was bound rather to form its own opinion on the evidence, or at least not perhaps to give so great an effect to the principle that it was to be slow in reversing the decisions of the Court below. Of course, too, the case had a very important question in regard to those gentlemen upon whom the imputation had been made—it was now become not merely a question whether there was a claim on the part of the plaintiff and how that should be decided in respect of the contract, but they must consider that if they allowed this judgment to stand there would be an imputation on these men. Therefore it was necessary for them to examine very narrowly the evidence in the case, and say if they had a reasonable conviction in their minds that the decision was not supported by the evidence that they felt bound to reverse it. Some observations had been made by the learned counsel as to the great judgment which the learned judge, Sir Joseph Arnould, displayed in settling questions of fact, and the Court must bear in mind the long proof and the consideration given to that in the judgment. Still it seemed to him, in looking to the judgment of his learned brother, that there were grounds for differing from his decision; for with all due respect to Sir Joseph Arnould, he, appeared to him, to have started with taking up the view that there was an unfavourable contract on the part of Mr. Hoyer. He seemed to have commenced with that view and allowed that to bias him very much in dealing with the evidence, and to have looked at the case in that respect from the first. Now he did not think that the fact that the contract was an unfavourable one ought to be dealt with in such a way against the defendant. There was no doubt that where the conduct of the parties was ambiguous, and where it was difficult for the jury to arrive at a conclusion, every circumstance, such as the state of the market, was important to be looked into; and in practice there was no doubt that judges in this country, where they stood in place of juries, ought to look also to all these points. But this might be made too much of, for his own experience had shown him that juries made too much of it; and he thought that in this case they should not yield to it too far, because it was not to be assumed that, because a contract was an unfavourable one, and one that a man would be glad to get rid of, he would at once resort to improper conduct in order to get rid of its execution. He thought the statement that the examination was *exparte* should not have so much importance attached to it, for the selecters were gentlemen of experience chosen by the plaintiff, there was nothing unusual in Mr. Hoyer being with them, and the explanation of their conduct seemed reasonable. Then, too, it was an important consideration to his mind that the decision on 29th May, was not attempted to be reversed by the plaintiff, but that he in fact acquiesced with that result. He was very much inclined to think that the bales submitted to Mr. Jardine subsequently were acquired after the 29th May. It might not be so, but it appeared to him to have been exceedingly probable that such was the case; and that the survey by Mr. Jardine was, if he might so express it, regularly prepared by a survey and an action in order to lay the foundation of the case when it came into Court. The real material questions in the case were—whether they believed the evidence which Bickerdike had given, or saw good grounds for supposing that he had not been telling the truth in the matter,—whether they had ground for supposing that he was acting dishonourably on the 29th May, or that he believed he was then doing his duty to the native dealer who appointed him and also to the other party. Unless, in short, they could see ground for disbelieving this witness they, would not be justified in coming to a conclusion that the plaintiff had shown he was ready and willing to perform his contract. He always felt reluctant in questions merely of fact when sitting in a Court of Appeal to overrule the finding of the Judge in the first instance. But on consideration of the matter, the careful examination they had had of the evidence, and the benefit of the discussion by the learned counsel, this seemed to him to be a case in which they were bound to come to the opposite conclusion, and reverse the judgment of the Court below.

Mr. Justice Westropp concurred in the remarks so ably expressed by the learned Chief Justice, —thought that they could not believe that the plaintiff had on the 29th May possession of the cotton surveyed by Mr. Jardine, and therefore agreed to a reversal of the judgment—thought he had arrived at that opinion in this case, certainly with considerable diffidence, having regard to the ability of the learned Judge who presided over the case in the first instance.

The Court therefore found in favour of the appellant, and reversed the judgment of the Court below, with costs.

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE ARREST OF G. F. TRAIN.

(From an American Correspondent of the Times.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.

THE arrest of George Francis Train by the police at Queenstown, and his removal from the Scotia, on the charge of complicity with Fenianism, was announced in this country by the cable on the 18th of January, and has caused some surprise. The well-known eccentricity of the individual at first led many to suppose that he invented the story to gain notoriety, and even now, when the news is confirmed by repeated despatches, there is a general desire to await mail details before anything is done in the matter. Yet, while there is a good deal that is humourous found by the entire American public in the capture of this eminent mountebank, there is at the same time a strong feeling in favour of making it the cause for a demand for reparation from England. On this subject of foreign interference with American citizens the country is now in a condition of excitement, and very little will be necessary to make it a frenzy. Train's arrest is made the subject of leading articles by nearly all the American newspapers. The *New York World*, of which Train is the acknowledged correspondent, says his arrest, and that of the two other supposed Fenians who were on board the Scotia "is a bold and high-handed act, which cannot fail to rouse deep feeling. Unless explained or atoned for it is calculated to embroil the two countries." The *Tribune* desires to await further intelligence, and thinks "it is scarcely possible that the British Government would arrest an American citizen because he made Irish speeches in New York," but adds of the reported arrest that, "If true, then America must take decided ground. This Government cannot permit the wanton arrest of American citizens by any Power upon earth. If Mr. Train has been unjustly arrested he must be returned as promptly as we returned Mason and Slidell." The *New York Times* says that—

"Whatever be the effect of the affair upon the fortunes of Mr. Train, it is fraught with considerations much too grave to be passed over as a joke. We await the receipt of details before attempting to discuss the course which it may be the duty of this country to pursue. The naked fact of the arrest of three American citizens on the almost incredible ground that they are members of the American wing of the Fenian organization is all of which we are at present advised. In the interest of peace we trust that the explanations to be furnished will throw a different light on the occurrence, and divest it of the dangerous features which it at present wears. As it stands now it is an outrage to which this country ought not, and will not submit. It is a case not for diplomacy—for patient and prolonged talk, but for the prompt demand and immediate exaction of redress."

The general idea in America is that Train is arrested for speeches he may have made in this country, and the popular feeling is strong against the arrest and punishment in a foreign country of an American citizen for words spoken on American soil. Were Train less of a mountebank, his call for sympathy here would be far stronger than it is, but as the case stands it is sufficient, if not soon explained, to raise a great excitement. Train is evidently proud of the notoriety this arrest has given him, for he has announced it by cable to the *New York World* in the following crack-brained style:—

"Queenstown, January 18th, 9-45 a.m.—Have just been arrested by the British Government. Was seized upon the Scotia immediately upon arrival out. Have told the Derby Cabinet that the American *ultimatum* is—Payment of Alabama claims and release of American citizens, or war.—George Francis Train."

This arrest and the complications it may possibly cause have been most industriously used by the speculators, and have stiffened the gold premium one per cent.

Jan. 29.

The excitment caused throughout the country by the arrest of George Francis Train at Queenstown has entirely died away. His speedy release, the announcement that the arrest was unauthorized, and the universal belief that he had procured his own seizure in order to add to his fame have had the effect of dissipating the first outbreak of displeasure. The American press is now engaged in rallying the individual concerned for his inordinate vanity, and the wish is generally expressed that no notice be taken of the occurrence. It has not been mentioned in Congress, has lost its effect as a speculative influence, and in a few days will be forgotten.

(The Standard.)

A mass meeting of citizens was held in Buffalo, New York, on the 22nd. The mayor of the city presided. Speeches were made by the mayor and prominent citizens; the customary truculent resolutions were adopted. The Pennsylvania Legislature is now considering a resolution urging the "Secretary of State" (not "the President," be it observed) to instruct Mr. Adams to "demand of the British Government the immediate release of American citizens imprisoned for alleged political offences." Congress is also called upon to adopt a "fixed policy," &c. The *Revolution* the organ of the "woman's rights" or "womanhood suffrage" party, prints what purports to be a cable despatch from the unquenchable George Francis Train (who is one of the owners of the paper). This is the "telegram":—

"British Gaol, Monday, 12 m.

"My first gun is fired—Lord Derby quails—Revolution—Kuczkowski—Ireland for the Irish—American citizens' rights in Europe—Alabama—or war—galvanise Johnson and Seward—are they Americans?—Admas a British toady.

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

The *Revolution* also says:—

"The last words of George Francis Train on board the *Scotia*, just before it sailed on that voyage which is destined for a niche in the temple of history, were, 'God bless old Ireland—God bless her martyrs, her noble boys! Stephen J. Meany and Captain Warren I will see. Lord Derby dare not refuse me. There is a great destiny in store for me—I feel it. This voyage will be historical—every noble. God-given thought nerves my very soul for America and American rights. Europe, her rights and nothing more. America, her rights and nothing less. I shall be President of the United States—the people's President. I shall pin the Derby Government to the ground, and time-serving Seward to the American flag before I am forty-eight hours on British soil.

* * * "'Allah Kerim! good-bye—be true to America and liberty of thought and expression—no marring of God's divine image in the soul of humanity. Again, good-bye old fellow, stick to cold water, Kuczkowski and 44 Bond-street—the birds are flying, it is time to shoot—times are coming for cool heads, steady hands, hard musele, pluck and the *Revolution*, with Miss Anthony's noble band of American women. The bell is ringing, be off. Allah ill Allah! Allah Beluf!"

THE MISSING COMMANDMENT.

THE following appears in the *Standard* of Feb. 6:

As the letter of "G. B." does but in part meet the very serious accusation which, under the not unsuggestive heading of "the Ninth Commandment," your correspondent "P." had put forward in your paper of Jan. 29, perhaps you will kindly allow me, as briefly as may be, to deal with his charge as a whole.

As regards the old "vexed" question itself of the different ways of dividing the decalogue, I will trouble the accuser in question neither with arguments nor with authorities, whether Christian or Jewish. It is evidently a controversy with the first elements of which he has yet to acquaint himself; and if he cares to enter upon the study, he will, doubtless, prefer his own way of doing it. What, however, I do propose here to deal with, is his double accusation against "the Papacy," of having feloniously omitted the second commandment, and therefore, to make up the number, split "the tenth" into two.

Let us take first the second question—that of the splitting, with regard to which—keeping clear, as I have said, of the perplexing conflict of reasons and authorities for and against the different plans, which in different times and places have been proposed or adopted for the better or worse division or arrangement of the decalogue—a conflict much too serious for the columns of a newspaper—I will only ask, if no better motive than an idolatrous one can be admitted for the making of two commands against evil desires, and only one against idolatry, instead of one under the former head and two under the latter; why, then, to say nothing of high Jewish authority, why have the Lutherans also been guilty of the same thing?

But if, as is clear, it is quite possible, without being an idolator or even "a Papist," to prefer the arrangement which (instead of four and six) gives three commandments to the first, and seven to the second table, and consequently to regard the prohibition of the use of images, not as "the second commandment," but as a second part and special development of the first, all that remains is to consider in and by itself the preceding part of the charge—the simple question (that is to say, of the alleged idolatrous omission. First, then by whom is the prohibition in question, whether idolatrously or otherwise, omitted? By the Church of Rome? Assuredly not. The delinqnents are certain catechisms, in the number of which be it observed, the authorised English one is not included.

And why, secondly, do any catschisms omit it? Because their plan is to give (as Watts did) each commandment in a single line; and their compilers, rightly or wrongly, have regarded the whole commandment, in this case, as in that of the Sabbath, as (for Christians) substantially contained in the opening sentence.

Those, of course, who maintain that the prohibition of the use of images is still binding (and so, that the prohibition of working on the Sabbath, or seventh day of the week, stands alone, so far as the Decalogue is concerned, in not having still to be taken literally, such persons, even if they admit (as they probably will) that in the first sentence of the first table idolatry of all kinds is, at least implicitly, forbidden, will yet naturally object to the course taken by the compilers in question in omitting what in their view is at least, even for Christians, a highly important development.

But be this as it may, the imputation of an attempt at once so wicked and so puerile as that of concealing the historical fact of the prohibition, is simply (for the candid and practical at least) one of those clumsy and self-destructive calumnies of which the combined atrocity and absurdity are their own best refutation.

For the Church of Rome herself the prohibition of the use of images is altogether similar and parallel to the prohibition (which also the Decalogue includes of working on Saturdays. Both, as she fully admits and unhesitatingly teaches, are strictly forbidden in the letter of the Old Testamant; but that either, taken literally, is forbidden in the New, she no less unhesitatingly denies. Her explanation opponents may of course call in question; but the fact explained she is as far in the case of images as in that of the Sabbath from attempting to conceal or evade; the contrast, in fact, between the liberty of the evangelical, and the restrictions of the legal and typical dispensation forming on the contrary a fundamental portion of her doctrine.

Trusting to your sense of justice for the insertion of this explanatory correction of an offensive (though doubtless unweighed) misrepresentation.

DUPLICITY OF GENERAL GRANT IN THE STANTON AFFAIR.

(The Standard, Feb. 6.)

YOUR correspondent asserted last week that General Grant had been guilty of duplicity in his dealing with the President in the matter of the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. Some of the facts mentioned by your correspondent have found their way to American newspapers, but have been presented in a manner so confused that opportunity for denial and explanation has been given. The statements made by your correspondent were semi-official in character; it seems advisable, however, to give a clearer account of the affair. This can best be done by presenting a literal transcript of the minutes of the Cabinet meeting of January 17. It is necessary, however, to say, by way of preface, that Mr. Stanton took possession of the War Office on the 14th of January (Tuesday), on which day a Council of the Cabinet was held. General Grant, though no longer acting as Secretary of War, was at the meeting. In presence of the Secretaries, the President asked General Grant why he had not redeemed his promise, frequently made, either to warn the President in time of any intention on his (Grant's) part to surrender the office to Stanton, or to send Stanton to the courts to obtain legal process. The general became greatly confused; after a pause, he admitted that he had made such a promise; but he added, deprecatingly, that at a late hour on Monday he had examined the Civil Tenure Act, and had found that by excluding Stanton he would render himself liable to a fine of 10,000 dlrs. and imprisonment for two years. "But, general," said the President, "you knew this before; you cannot have forgotten that I repeatedly assured you that I would assume all the penalties." "Mr. President," replied Grant," "I did not see how you could do it." After further talking, the meeting broke up. On the following day the *National Intelligencer* of this city, published what purported to be a correct statement of the agreement entered into between the President and General Grant. Grant permitted his friends to contradict the assertion of the *Intelligencer*. As the newspaper referred to is the President's organ, and as the denial by Grant's friends raised a question of veracity between the President and Grant, Mr. Johnson thought it advisable to read the article to the members of the Cabinet in the meeting of Friday, January 17, and to ask the Secretaries to say what took place with regard to this matter in the meeting of the 14th, the transcript of the journal may now be given:—

"Secretary M'Culloch.—General Grant acknowledged that he had promised either to retain the office or to tender his resignation in time to enable the President to appoint a successor. He said that his opinion at the time was, that the 'ins' must stay in till the 'outs' could get in by due course of law.

"Secretary Browning.—The Secretary's record, then, agrees with this newspaper statement, except that it (the newspaper) is more full?

"Secretary M'Culloch—Yes, it gives a much more detailed account of what occurred here. Speaking of his withdrawal from the War Department, Grant said that he bolted one door of the Secretary's office on the inside, locked the other, and delivered the key to the Adjutant General. He did not profess to know what transpired afterwards.

"Secretary Browning.—It is not at all surprising that he did not recollect. He was evidently too much confused to remember much.

"Secretary Welles.—He said that the discussion in the papers had caused him to look over the law, and he had found trouble in the second and first sections. He remarked that he did not wish to be subjected to imprisonment and fine; when the President in substance replied, 'Why, I told you, General, that I would take all the imprisonment and pay all the fine that might be imposed upon you.'

"Secretary M'Culloch.—He admitted all, and made a stammering excuse that had in it no intelligibility. He admitted that when the interview terminated on Saturday he was to have seen the President on Monday upon the subject.

"Secretary Browning.—He admitted that if he changed his views the President was to be notified in season to enable the President to put the office in the same position as it was when he (Grant) was appointed secretary *ad interim*.

"Secretary Welles.—The President said to General Grant, 'I expected to see you on Monday; why did you not call?' Grant replied that he was too much occupied by General Sherman and many little matters.

"Secretary Browning.—I think he was engaged in the preparations necessary to an abdication of the War Office.

"Postmaster General Randall.—And the fact was developed that General Sherman was here on Monday.

"The President.—On Saturday, when he referred to the Tenure of Office Act, I told him that I would take all the imprisonment and pay all the fine that might be imposed upon him under its provisions. When he arose to leave the room, I repeated the remark, for I wanted to know whether or not he intended to hold on to the office, designing to relieve him if it was his purpose to yield it.

"Postmaster General Randall.—On Tuesday you told him that was the object of your conversation with him on Saturday.

"Secretary Browning.—He did what I expected he would do.

"Postmaster General Randall.—I did'nt think a man in his position would act so like a sneak. I was astounded by his prevarication and deceit.

"Secretary Welles.—My idea is that he supposed the Senate would act on Saturday, and he intended to carry over the President till Monday. The Senate not having acted then, he did not come to see the President on Monday, not wishing to see him until the whole thing had been consummated."

"The President.—I desire to know what he would do, and did not think that he could have so misunderstood the agreement."

Although General Grant does not individually attempt to deny the central fact of the promise to the President, he does permit denials by correspondents. But unless people are prepared to believe that the President and four Cabinet officers are in conspiracy to lie, they must accept the report above given as a correct statement of the whole affair. The question of veracity lies between the President and four Secretaries on one side, and a few correspondents who assume to speak for Grant on the other. It must be said that no candid man doubts that the President has told the truth without embellishment. Not even Grant's adhesion to Radicalism has more deeply injured his name with the thinking men of the country than the extraordinary duplicity of which he stands convicted in the matter of the Stanton-Johnson quarrel.

ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN THE SOMALI COUNTRY.

THE following interesting letter appears in the *Times* of Feb. 10:—

SIR,—Nearly two years have now elapsed since you directed public attention to the strong grounds which existed for believing that a number of Englishmen were held in captivity by the Somali tribe in Eastern Africa. You urged the national duty of at once taking steps to ascertain whether any of our unfortunate countrymen were so detained, and, if that proved to be the case of making every effort to procure their release. About the same time the subject was brought before the notice of the Royal Geographical Society by Colonel Rigby, formerly the British Consul at Zanzibar, and before the House of Commons by Mr. Baillie Cochrane. The obligation under which Her Majesty's Government rested to take active steps in the matter without delay appears to have been generally acknowledged; but nothing has been done. The authorities at the Foreign-office have, indeed, made some faint and feeble efforts to obtain information, but, as far as I can learn, without result. If any solution of the mystery has been obtained, it has not been made public. Rumours of the existence of white men in the interior continue to be rife along the East Coast of Africa, but of the truth of these reports we are as uncertain as we were two years ago. Under these circumstances, and at a time when a British army has marched to the rescue of English captives in Abyssinia, I venture to ask permission to draw attention through your columns to the fact that it is extremely probable others of our countrymen are in captivity, perhaps in slavery, at no great distance from Mr. Cameron and his companions. The Somali country, where these persons are said to be detained, lies immediately to the south of Abyssinia, extending from its borders, in the Gulf of Aden, to the River Juba, on the Equator. The evidence which has come to light of the imprisonment of white men there, and the way in which such evil chance may have befallen them is probably not generally known, or but indistinctly remembered, and I may be allowed, perhaps, to relate the circumstances of the case as briefly as possible.

In the year 1859, certain natives of Ceylon and the Mauritius, returning home from a pilgrimage to Mecca, brought to each of these islands, about the same time, the news that a number of Englishmen were in captivity among the Somalies at the Holy City. These pilgrims had met with others from Magdesho, in the south of the Somali country, through the centre of which they had passed with a caravan which annually travels thence to Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden, in the north. The Magdesho pilgrims informed the pilgrims from Ceylon and Mauritius that they had seen white men in captivity in the interior; that they were anxious to send information to the British Government, but, finding on their arrival at Jeddah that the British Consul and all Christians had been murdered, the only means left by which they could do so was through the pilgrims returning to British possessions.

Previously to this, various articles of English manufacture, such as books, surgical and nautical instruments, billiard balls, &c., had from time to time been brought for sale to Zanzibar, by Somalies, from Magdesho, and it was admitted that a vessel had been wrecked on the coast, which was plundered by the natives, and the persons on board carried captives into the interior. Vague rumours of the existence of white men among the Somalies continued to exist about until 1865, when these received fresh significance from a curious incident which occurred at Zanzibar. The interior of the Somali country is exceedingly fertile; the natives possess large herds of cattle, and the hides are brought to Zanzibar for sale. An Arab merchant, by name Seyed-ben-Mobaruk, purchased at Magdesho a quantity of these hides, principally from the very Abghal Somalies who are stated to hold some of the prisoners, and brought them down to the market at Zanzibar. On loading his boat, he noticed that one of them was marked with what he supposed to be European characters, and, struck by so unusual a circumstance, he kept it separate, and delivered it to Messrs. Oswald, merchants of the place, who forwarded it to Colonel Playfair, the English Consul. The inscription proved to be the English letters "N. E. B. N.," the first three being clear and unmistakable.

How came these mysterious letters upon a skin obtained from such a source? Were they carved by some unhappy prisoner in the distant hope that they might attract an English eye, like those marked upon a leaf by Drury, the sailor, who was so many years a prisoner in Madagascar? That the inscription was upon the hide when received by Seyed-ben-Mobaruk there seems to be no doubt, and he affirmed, moreover, that he subsequently discovered several other skins similarly marked, which he did not preserve apart.

In the spring of 1866 reports of the existence of white men among the Somalies were again rife at Zanzibar, and Dr. Seward, who was acting as Consul there, in the absence of Colonel Playfair, then in England, wrote to the latter, and also to Colonel Merewether at Aden, to the effect that he had received fresh and important information from persons who declared they had seen Europeans in captivity in Somali land. In the autumn of the same year Lord Stanley communicated to Sir Roderick Murchison a despatch from Captain Pasley, of Her Majesty's ship *Highflyer*, stating that the report still prevailed on the coast of a white man, or white men, having been seen some days' march inland.

It will naturally be asked whether any explanation can be given of the manner in which these persons may have fallen into the hands of the Somalies, and whether there is any antecedent probability of such being the case. In the first place, it may be answered that it has been ascertained with considerable certainty that a number of survivors from the wreck of the ship *St. Abb's* were cast ashore on this part of the East coast, near Magdesho. In the year 1855, four years before the news brought to Mauritius and Ceylon by the pilgrims, this vessel, bound from London for Bombay with a cargo of Government stores, struck upon a reef near the island of San Juan de Nuova, one of the Farquhar group in the Indian Ocean, a little to the north of Madagascar. All the boats were swamped in the attempt to launch them except one, and this was taken possession of by the captain and two of the crew, who succeeded in reaching the Island. One passenger and two more

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,400,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Managers.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 3/8 "
3	do.	1/11 5/8 "
2	do.	1/11 1/4 "
1	do.	1/11 3/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 1/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 5, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 6th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £357,255.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jalalpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee,	
4 do.	...at 1s. 11¼d.	"
3 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
2 do.	...at 1s. 11d.	"
1 do.	...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand	...at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 10¾d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10 5/16d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 5 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above £50	.....	1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. "
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11 1-4d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 11 1-8d. "
On Scotland do.	.....	"
On Ireland do.	.....	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December), at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	5 per cent.
6 do.	4 do.
3 do.	3 do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on account of constituents in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchases and sales of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee,	
4 do.	...at 1s. 11¼d.	"
3 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
2 do.	...at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
1 do.	...at 1s. 11 1-8d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	...at 1s. 11d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees ; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000 ; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Offices hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Longmore, Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co. Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 50, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

6	"	5 "
12	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 16th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC ; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocashie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WATER PURE, AND SPARKLING is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET FILTER.

These admirable little instruments secure the traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water ; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer..

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 6
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... " 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes ;
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto honoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to secure a continuance of their patronage :

Harris's justly celebrated Harness Composition, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders, Harris's Furniture Polish. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. Harris's waterproof Japan for Enamelled Leather. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes ; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. Harris's Harness Liquid. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. Harris's Military and Naval exquisite brilliant Chemical Paste, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. Harris's Ladies' Blacking, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, seal, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. Harris's Black Dye. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown ; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. Harris's Waterproof Harness Polish. Harris's Lustre Shoe Blacking and Paste. Also a few sets of fresh Leather Gig Harness on German Silver Buckles, an everlasting Plate.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light Landau, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast trotting Bay Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.

The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps, ALSO,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

The above two Carriages are thoroughly repaired.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Dittohigh wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

One ... Waggonette by Barton & Son.

One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates ; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

FEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS

G. L. DE SAN & EM. DIETZ, Commission Merchants, Brussels, Belgium, Supply IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths ; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet ; ½-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen ; ½- inch ditto 15s. ; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock ; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen : Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57 ; Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Benoit. Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855 ; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices ; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their customers with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufactures.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each ; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto, from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tilooknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs. ; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 1 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors), white the most approved. 4 yards long and 2 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool), and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Variations of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chuddurs can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Pattoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs. : it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c,

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves ; dove, and other colors, at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS : Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs. Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs. Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs. Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c. ; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October, 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £220,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
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Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits ; the rate for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

| Age. | CIVIL. Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | MILITARY.